

National Republican.

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A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

of New York.

DEMOCRATIC PROGNOSTICATIONS.

The democratic organ, established at the national capital and intrenched in the inordinate wisdom of the democratic party, is supposed to be reliable authority for facts and figures connected with the impending campaign. It may be regarded as sacrilege to question its prophecies, or doubt the infallibility of its judgment, and for that reason we will present to our readers its latest chapter of prediction, merely as a matter of record, leaving time to confirm or upset its pretensions assumptions of precedence and wisdom relating to the campaign which it stands.

HANCOCK is to carry Pennsylvania, and Senator WALLACE is authority for making this prediction.

Eleven democratic congressmen will be returned from Ohio at the coming election, and JOHN G. THOMPSON, the prophet, is quoted as authority for this announcement. In this nothing is gained or lost to the democracy.

ENGLISH is quoted as authority for asserting a democratic majority of 15,000 in Indiana. Stick a pin there. ENGLISH will be called upon to discount that paper.

Governor MATTHEWS gives it as his deliberate opinion that HANCOCK will carry West Virginia by 20,000 majority. The people think they have found a will which disposes of that estate differently from that prediction.

BEN BUTLER is brought to the front as a prophet who foretells that Massachusetts can easily elect four democratic members of congress. And there were false prophets in those days.

California will give 10,000 majority for HANCOCK, or Senator FAIRLEY is a false prophet.

"HANCOCK will be elected in November by a popular majority of 500,000."

This is the list of democratic prophecies which are pronounced by the democratic organ, and which are dotted down now by THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN as a record for reference when the play is over and the results are known, and to show—how false are men, both in their heads and hearts."

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, however, begs to differ as to HANCOCK's carrying Pennsylvania; as to a democratic majority of any amount in Indiana; as to the democratic majority stated for West Virginia; as to HANCOCK's carrying California at all; and as to HANCOCK's being elected in November by any majority of electoral votes, or even approaching the presidential chair, except as a visitor to the White House after the election to pay his respects to President HAYES or to President GARFIELD after he shall have been inaugurated.

A LITTLE FAMILY TALK.

We say it—and we measure well our words in saying it—that every administrative officer in this government who has appointed a democrat to office under the present administration, has in that not proved recalcitrant to the principles, strength and welfare of the party which gave him the power to make any appointments to position in this relation. The republican party labored with great zeal and energy, and made sacrifices to secure the government within its own control. They believed then that victory should be achieved it would secure all that republican usage, tradition and principle would imply, and would guarantee to the political character of the administration a consistent and wise bestowal of the public patronage upon those who represent the principles that had been inscribed upon our banners during the contest. If the republican party had supposed during that struggle that the administration they were battling to secure, would become an asylum for the partisans of their enemies, they would have put forth less effort, and made fewer sacrifices than they did to secure a triumph, which, at the best, was only secured by the skin of the teeth.

President HAYES would not have challenged the full confidence and effort of the republican party in behalf of his election if he had not forth in his letter of acceptance that he would call to his circle of cabinet ministers a confederate democrat. Indeed, he would never have seen the White House except from the walls of private life, if he had clearly foreseen such a purpose. The innovation would never have been imposed by the republican party in advance of his election. It has been tolerated since for peace sake, and that toleration has been aided by the conduct of his democratic cabinet minister, which has been far better than would have been expected from the average of the party from whose ranks he emerged to take the position.

The example, however, has been pernicious. It has demoralized and disintegrated the cohesive strength of the party that is responsible for the character and conduct of the administration. It has tended to fill the departments and the southern portion of our country with dem-

ocratic office-holders under a republican administration. This is regarded by that portion of the republican organization which fights its battles and wins its victories at the ballot-box as inconsistent, unwise, unjust and inexpedient. They see no propriety, save that of degree, in opening the doors of official position to individual democrats any more than to give that party full power in the government. They cannot understand why, so long as there are an abundance of republicans to fill all the positions of trust and honor in the government, who are equally if not better qualified to discharge the duties thereof, that democrats to any degree should be preferred to them. This is among the things that have disconcerted the republican mind throughout the country, and discouraged the republican heart to a degree that has brought it to grief.

The question now is, are these things to be borne right on, or will a change come in the conduct of the administration in this regard to bring a sense of relief? Will the democrats, men and women, who openly avow their hostility to the republican party, its policy and its principles, and revile the power that puts bread in their mouth, be continued in their positions? This is a question for those who have inaugurated this rank injustice to the soldiers who preserved the union, and those republicans who aid in fighting the battles of their party and in winning its victories, to decide by their future action. We protest against a continuance of this policy, and we are not alone in entering this protest. We echo the sentiment of the great mass of the republican party north and east, and west, in doing so. The policy of continuing democrats in position under a republican administration is not consistent with republican usage, propriety or duty, and should be suspended, unless there are no republicans to be found properly qualified to fill these places.

WHY IT IS SO.

In the recent election in Alabama there was no state organization of the republican party, nor was there a state republican ticket in the field—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Our contemporary is pleased in this way to furnish "the reason why" the state of Alabama went out unanimously democratic, but it fails utterly to give "the reason why" there was no republican state organization or any republican ticket in the field. It is this the country would like to know. What has become of the 10,000 republican majority of 1872, which was recorded for General GRANT in that election? That was only eight years ago. Then the democrats of Alabama had not determined by force and fraud to capture the state at all hazards. Then there were comparatively "a free election and a fair count." Then republicans were respected and protected in their rights of citizenship. But from that day the methods of the democratic party were changed. The election of 1876 was the end of free political opinion and action in that state. The democrats of Alabama determined that republicanism should be crushed out of the state no matter at what cost of principle and right. An era of proscription and ostracism was inaugurated against republicans, whether white or black. Agencies of intimidation were resorted to, and so efficiently applied that in 1876 the scale was turned and a democratic majority of more than 30,000 was made to take the place of a republican majority four years before of nearly 11,000. There had been no material change in population, but the republicans were not given a fair chance either in organization or at the polls. The colored people were intimidated by threatened and committed outrages to a degree that they no longer dared to assert their principles and rights of citizenship. The white republicans were made to feel that all protection in their rights of citizenship was withheld from them on the part of the federal power, and the local government had become a proscriptive machine for their crushing out. Thus they were left to the mercy of their political haters and persecutors until an assertion of their rights of citizenship was attended with too much peril to be asserted and maintained, and hence they surrendered to existing democrats. This is the reason why the democrats now rule Alabama with an iron scepter. The republican party has been crushed out by ostracism and violence, and the democrats have it all their own way, as appears by the late election. This is a rare but faithful commentary upon the characteristics of a republican form of government when administered by democratic power, and it teaches the people of the north how great will be the danger when the spirit that rules the south dominates over the entire realm, as it certainly will if the party which nurses this spirit and these agencies ever succeeds to power in the nation. The knowledge that is now spreading over the north in regard to the predominating methods, purposes and agencies of the south affords the only hope of escape through the pending election.

A RECONSTRUCTED PRETENDER.

The Meridian (Miss.) Mercury claims to be "one of the most thoroughly reconstructed newspapers in the south," but, nevertheless, whenever it gives an utterance it is signally tainted with the touch of secession and rebellion. The other day a republican paper stated that BENJAMIN F. HANCOCK, father of the general, was a copperhead during the war, and that when the soldiers of the county in which he lived were preparing for the war, he refused to permit them to cross the bridge over the Schuylkill, in which he was a stockholder, without the payment of toll. The soldiers informed him that they were marching to battle for the union, and against his protest, opened the gate and crossed the bridge. This Mercury, in commenting on this statement of the republican paper, says:

Hanraha for old BENJAMIN HANCOCK! He stood on principle and private right until overpowered by force. When those soldiers told him they were "marching to battle for the union," he knew it was a lie, and that they were marching to battle to destroy the union and establish a government of force. He knew they were marching to turn their bayonets against a people who had never harmed them for the exercise of a constitutional right, and his soul revolted at the injustice, supposing the story to be true. It is true the son marched with those soldiers against the better judgment and better heart of the father, but he was a soldier by profession, and obeyed orders from discipline and habit. If he had been a soldier, no doubt he would have been the son of his father.

It is needless to say that the Mercury

which premises that HANCOCK would have been "a son of his father" had he not graduated at West Point, now supports HANCOCK and ENGLISH with all the zeal that that pretentious rebel can bring to the task. It is of such that the backbone of the democratic party is now constructed.

THE PERIL OF A CHANGE.

The New York Graphic indulges a wide stretch of the imagination to conjure a hypothetical case upon which to base several queries relating to the future action of the democratic party should the democratic party succeed to power after the pending election, but the inquiries are, nevertheless, very important in view of the fancied contingency. It asks very gravely:

Upon what subjects and in what manner could they make a change in the policy which the republican administration has pursued for the last four years? If they made any change in that policy, would not its results be injurious to the public welfare? If they are to make no change, why should the country be kept in a state of suspense from November until March, and for many months after March—suspense as to what a party which has been in the cold shade of opposition for twenty years might do when suddenly placed in full power?

Would they tinker with the tariff? Would they venture upon new and untried experiments with the banks, the currency and the public debt? Would they pursue "a spirited foreign policy," and get us into a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, with England respecting the fisheries; with Central America respecting the canal, or with Mexico for the sake of annexation? These and other like questions would be in the mind of every business man in the event of a democratic success in November, and until even had proved that the policy which they suggest were not to be realized, business to a great extent would be restricted and embarrassed, and the great wave of prosperity on which we are now floating would be checked and rolled back.

No such questions would be asked, no such apprehensions would be entertained if the republican party should triumph in November. The past course of the party is an ample, a complete guarantee and guide for its future policy. The people would know exactly what to expect, and business would go in its accustomed channels, seeking new fields for enterprise, without fear of molestation or embarrassment.

This consideration alone—and there are many more—should be sufficient to determine the votes of the wavering. We believe that on election day many men who support democratic candidates for local and petty offices will vote for Garfield and Arthur.

GENERAL WALKER has at last reached a conclusion in regard to the South Carolina census returns. The unofficial eye of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN reached the same point about a month ago.

There is no doubt now about the power of female endurance. The other day two immigrant women at Castle Garden, New York city, were found to have ninety pounds of velvet and silks wound around their bodies with the mercury about 90°.

There are 50,000 "boys in blue" organized in the state of New York already, and enlistment is rapidly augmenting.

There are in the entire state about 60,000 veterans of the war of rebellion, and all but about 10,000 have already been gathered within the republican lines. It would not be a bad idea when General GRANT comes to give him an opportunity to review the veterans of his campaigns. Then HANCOCK should review his portion of the old veterans. He could do so in an omnibus.

GOVERNOR CORNELL of New York, who has large experience and is a sagacious observer in politics, expresses the opinion that the electoral vote of New York will certainly be cast for GARFIELD. He is confident that if Indiana is carried the republicans will win every free state, leaving the old slaves states to the democrats. This being so, we shall stand precisely as we did during the rebellion with a "solid south" and a "solid north," confronting each other. Then the country will be safe, and the division over that line should continue until the brigadiers have had enough of it.

It may not be generally known to the importers in the District of Columbia that the last congress passed an act including Georgetown in the list of ports to which the privileges of the immediate transportation of foreign goods upon their arrival at the principal seaports of the country is extended. Under the old law goods destined for the District were necessarily held at the ports of arrival until they could be examined, appraised and entry made for withdrawal for consumption upon payment of the duties, or for transportation in bond to this port, a process which at the large ports usually occupied from ten days to three weeks. Under the present system the goods are only held at the seaports long enough to identify them by marks, numbers, etc., as the goods mentioned in the accompanying invoices, when they are at once shipped to the District in locked cars of which the customs officers at each port hold the keys. In the few entries so far brought here, under the new law, the importers have in each case been enabled to get possession of their goods in less than a week from the arrival of the vessels, the expenses are reduced to a minimum, and the risk of breakage in the case of fragile articles, which, under the old system of unpacking and improper repacking at the seaports was very considerable, is also greatly reduced.

POLITICAL NOTES.

He blew his horn, but the blast was sorrowful. More consoling omens await him.

The south is solid for the principles that Lee and Jackson fought for. Undoubtedly.

The greenback line in the state of New York has broken, and the republicans are returning to their first love.

There are seven democratic reasons why that party should be put in power. They are—five graves and two fishes.

GENERAL HANCOCK is said to be "perfectly satisfied." Glad of it. But soldiers learn to beat defeat with equality.

THURMAN, the other evening, presided over a democratic meeting at Columbus, Ohio, and had a fresh vision of the "bloody shirt." It was probably only his own favorite—red bandana.

BREITHOVER, democratic member of congress from the Carlisle, Pa. district, is desirous of being hamstrung. He contradicts his own words, but it is of no use; they have got the "dead wood" on him.

ANOTHER Daniel came to judgment. Senator Thurman gravely informed his audience the other evening that when HANCOCK was elected president he would take his seat, and then, he says, "you will see out of the great

nations that ever lived, until as one people, as brothers." First catch the hare, then cook him.

The Philadelphia Times is convinced that the words of Maine are full of republicans. Yes, and the Times will discover next November that republican words are all over the country, with the exception, perhaps, of Alabama and a few others.

The democrats will discover in November that a blue coat is not a mere decoy with which to attract the people to the support of the gray. They will take few loyal ducks with such a decoy. It is not broad enough to cover the brand.

DR. TANNER starved the democracy all out of himself, and now declares for Garfield. The country has been striving for twenty years to starve democracy out of its organism, and it now looks as if next November will finish up the job.

BUTLER is tearing around through Massachusetts like a mad bovine with a red rag tied to his horn. He says he has gone into the democratic party to carry out his greenback principles. Weaver declares against fusion with the democratic party to save his greenback principles. Doctors disagree.

Business men for Garfield.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

Star: In notice in your report of a meeting of the "Towpath Boys" an announcement was made that a prominent business man, who is a democrat, is supporting General Garfield from business motives. His is by no means an exceptional case. Two of the heaviest and best known firms of coal dealers, one of lumber dealers and the controlling influence in one of the ice companies, all "old residents" and "solid republicans," are now supporting Garfield. They know the exact value of their stock and can make calculations for the future on a solid basis. They claim that placing the democrats in power will be for the financial interests of the country, taking a leap in the dark, and say that their business is worth more to them than party allegiance.

I was also informed more than three weeks ago, by a prominent officer of the New York custom-house, that more than a dozen immigrant houses in that city had told him that while they were democrats they would quietly vote for Garfield, for they did not know what might follow HANCOCK's election. This movement of business men in their own interest is by no means a new thing. When Grant was elected in 1868, many of the same kind of men, in the form of this hard-money-greenback-rag-bag-protect-ion-free-trade-all-things-into-one non-descript misallied combination, N. C. M., SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 8.

MEADE & MACKEY'S "TOLAN'S BATTLE."

John MacKays (author of "Tolans' Battle").

Beautiful Contraband.

DEACON CRANKETT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our family matinee at cheap prices, which were so popular last season, will be continued the present one. The first one will be given today.

REMEMBER THE MATINEE PRICES.

Admission to Twelve Cents 25 cents for every body. No secured seats. First come first served. Lower floor 50 and 75 cents, with no extra charge for secured seats.

NEXT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

E. C. Jarrett's Grand Production from London of CINDERELLA.

WORDS OPERA-HOUSE. SECOND WEEK.

A success began which was the recognition of the power and the admiration and support.

STANDARD DATA OF AMERICA. 10 and 25 CENTS.

Don't forget the Matinee to-day at cheap prices.